

## Tornado Devastates Southern Alberta

Calgary, June 25.—Two persons killed, ten injured, property damage of half a million dollars at Redcliff, near Medicine Hat, and the business section of Grassy Lake almost obliterated, was the heavy toll taken tonight by a tornado, similar to the famous Regina cyclone, that swept through the district east of Calgary.

With almost all wires down, details were scanty, and the amount of damage may be even greater when the final census is taken.

The tornado struck Grassy Lake, a small town on the Medicine Hat-Lethbridge line, about seven o'clock, tearing the roof off the hotel, wiping out the lumber yards, wrecking the drug store, blowing a whole freight train off the track, and completely demolishing a farm house. In the house were Mrs. W. J. and her four children. The mother and a girl of ten were instantly killed. Three small children were badly injured and were rushed to the nearest hospital.

The tornado sweeping on, playing havoc with crops, struck Redcliff a few minutes later. Almost the whole of the business area was laid in ruins and in the collapse of numerous buildings no less than seven persons were injured, three severely.

Redcliff, Alta., June 25.—One of the fiercest cyclones that has ever experienced in this district passed over the town about a quarter past six this evening. For hours before the storm broke treacherous looking clouds were seen approaching from the south, and just as they appeared to be over the town the wind changed and almost immediately, without a minute's notice, the cyclone struck doing damage which at the present time is hard to estimate. The gale seemed to strike the whole town, and in all directions buildings were blown down, roofs lifted, telephone poles blown over, and when the storm had subsided the town was almost a total wreck in all directions.

Almost every large building was more or less damaged, and besides a number of private houses were damaged, more or less. So far no deaths are reported, but about a dozen persons are seriously injured. In one two-story frame building, owned by Mr. Ross, his mother and brother were caught in the wrecked building and it was with some difficulty the firemen succeeded in getting them out from under the debris. Mrs. Ross had her collar bone broken and the son had his leg broken.

Among the buildings damaged were the Iron Works, the Planning Mill, the Cigar Factory, Spaulding's warehouse, the Overland Departmental Store, Redcliff Club, Knitting Mill, the Laurel Hotel, Cooch Block, O'Fallen's Greenhouse, Crow's Block and Dr. Brown's Block. All these buildings are three-story buildings and in some cases the roofs and top stories are a total wreck.

Among the private dwellings damaged were some of the finest in the town. Almost every house in the residential district was more or less hit. Some only had the chimneys blown off, while others had their kitchen, porches and verandahs blown away.

The private residence belonging to the Royal Bank, one of the finest in town, had the roof blown completely off, and the city stand pipe close by had the top carried two hundred yards out into the prairie. One residence, occupied by Mrs. Ross and her two grand-children, was completely demolished, and the old lady just reached the street a few seconds before the building disappeared.

Those who have been investigating, estimate the damage at the present time at about half a million dollars. Scarcely a small building is left standing and the streets are literally covered with broken timbers, tin roofing and shingles. The mysterious part of the whole affair is that so far no one is reported killed or seriously

injured. The fire brigade was called out and are doing all they can to make traffic safe and care for those who have had their homes wrecked.

## LLOYD GEORGE'S SPEECH AROUSES BRITISH NATION

London, June 24.—Lloyd George's somber speech has fully aroused the nation to the real gravity of the situation. The people ridiculed the early warnings as newspaper sensations. Lloyd George confirms the worst statements concerning our failure in heavy guns, machine guns, rifles and lack of ammunition. He abandoned finally the policy of keeping the nation in the dark over unfavorable facts familiar to the enemy and every neutral. This policy has been carried to absurd lengths and has done infinite harm in weakening national confidence. The speech was the most formidable indictment of old methods ever uttered. The armament firms, he declared, had proved unequal to the gigantic task and subcontracting had been a failure.

A speech such as yesterday's makes history and must profoundly affect some great reputations. It indicates a policy which will restore national trust and stimulate to the utmost national energy. The acknowledgment of failure is the first step toward success. Britain proudly rejoices in the fact that its bureaus find our men have proved splendid beyond words.

"Evidently a great wind has been blowing through the official chambers of Whitehall," says the Daily Telegraph. "First-class business men, with local knowledge are to take over control from departmental officials overwhelmed with work, yet loath to part with a scrap of authority. Already the results are visible." The newspapers unite in supporting Lloyd George, even the Bully News admitting that the war office broke down under a strain altogether beyond its capacity and warns the people with its new policy.

"Lloyd George tells a melancholy story of unpreparedness and failure up to date," says the Morning Post. "There is no need to distribute the blame, but we must amend in the future, for the position is now very serious." "The enemy will not be encouraged by open recognition of the position here," says the Times, "but the contrary, for recognition is the first step towards making good the deficiency. It was concealment and a false attempt to pretend that no deficiency existed that encouraged the enemy. Thanks to Lloyd George, there is an end to that nonsense."

One of the chief reasons why this is the marked change in the general attitude towards Lord Northcliffe. For three weeks he was the most unpopular man in England. His papers lost the circulation of hundreds of thousands of copies daily. He was threatened with personal violence—particularly by racing men—who blamed him for stopping racing. Many advertisers withdrew from his journals. His attitude must have cost him scores of thousands of pounds. Many who yesterday burned his papers, while still disliking his method of protest, by his personal attack upon Kitchener, admit his essential facts are right.

Sir Arthur Markham voiced this feeling in the Commons yesterday. He said: "Early Kitchener treats the people of this country as he would the Egyptian fellah. Nothing is to be gained by concealing the truth. What the Harmsworth press said, they said in a manner which did not commend itself to the country, owing to the personal abuse of Lord Kitchener, which was absolutely true, yet we have the stock exchange seriously in assembly buying these two papers, The Times and The Mail."

London, June 24.—The enrollment of war munitions volunteers is engaging more attention for the time being than the enlistment of recruits in the army during July. No further arrests have been made as yet.

munitions, has succeeded in persuading the country to the paramount necessity of concentrating on the production of shells and other war material.

Tonight the munitions works bureau issued a notice that 200 towns, also in various parts of the country, of which 53 are in London alone, and in a large number of office buildings to give British workmen an opportunity to get into the factory line and supply the firing line.

According to a page advertisement in big type printed in all the important newspapers, these offices were opened in the evening in order that men might enlist for munition work without losing time in their present situations.

"Every skilled worker who is ready to go will be put into his new job within the least possible delay," said P. E. Morgan, a well-known business man whom Lloyd George has impressed to help mobilize the army of skilled workmen. "There will be no long period of waiting. The need is too urgent. The loyalty of the British workman is such, we know, that he is prepared to make sacrifices to help his pals on the firing line."

The workman of Great Britain was never before the object of so much consideration. Both on the firing line and in the factory line he is regarded as the saviour of the country.

## BOMB WRECKS BIG FACTORY IN WALKERVILLE

Windsor, Ont., June 21.—The overall factory of the Peabody Company, Ltd., located in Walkerville, was partially wrecked by the explosion of a bomb today. The company is said to have just completed an order of \$15,000 British uniforms.

Shortly after the explosion in the overall factory 27 sticks of dynamite were found under the rear of the Windsor armory. The dynamite had been attached to a time fuse which had been set for 3.15 a.m., but the fuse had burned out. It is said that 200 men slept in the armory last night, and had the dynamite exploded the whole building would have been wrecked.

Horace B. Peabody, head of the overall company, expressed the belief that the bomb had been placed "by German sympathizers from Detroit." Police and military authorities are working together on the case. The property damage was estimated at between \$5,000 and \$10,000.

During the forenoon the authorities began search for two men and a woman who were carrying a suit case in the vicinity of the armory late Sunday night. When the attempt to destroy the armory was discovered today, the sticks of dynamite were found concealed in a suit case under a wall in the rear of the building.

The fuse cap attached to the dynamite under the armory had exploded, blowing off the top of the suit case in which the explosive was hidden and the fact that the main charge did not explode is considered miraculous.

A young man living in Detroit was taken into custody early in the day, but was released after an investigation.

The overall company has just begun work on a large consignment of shirts for British soldiers after completing the order for uniforms.

## MAIL CARRIER TO BE CHARGED WITH MURDER

Edmonton, July 28.—Stanley Woodland, the mail carrier between Wabamun and Lac Ste. Anne, who was arrested on Friday in connection with the Stanger chocolate poisoning case, was brought to Edmonton on Saturday, and formally remanded to stand trial on the charge of murder in the first degree has been laid against him. No further details are available, and Superintendent Wroughton states that the case will not be proceeded with until some time during July. No further arrests have been made as yet.

## Flood Fatalities at Calgary

Calgary, June 26.—The worst is over, following the fierce storms and floods of Saturday at Calgary. Three-quarters of a million dollars will cover the damage done in the city. The Bow and Elbow rivers which rose eight feet in a few hours, carrying away two bridges, flooding scores of houses, carrying two men to death, cutting off the natural gas supply of the city, and causing washouts on the C.P.R., are subsiding just as rapidly and will be back at normal tomorrow unless further storms develop.

Working under intense difficulty the Natural Gas Company succeeded in mending the break on about 30 miles from the city, where the torrent has swept a section of the line clean away by Sunday morning, and gas was turned on in the city about noon.

The Canadian Pacific Railway repaired the break in the mountains at Field caused by a mudslide 20 hours after it developed.

Huge gangs are at work now working with the excavators along the south line at Okotoks and Sarnatone, but these will not be repaired until tomorrow. All trains south are held up in the meanwhile.

Following the violent storm, the worst known for thirteen years, a spell of fine clear weather has succeeded.

Calgary, June 26.—An unknown man was drowned, City Commissioner Gorden was carried half a mile down the Bow river and City Engineer Craig was rescued by a long rope when the Centre street bridge was carried away by the flood at noon today. Gorden, a well-known man who put out in a boat and took him off a piece of the bridge wreckage to which he had clung. This makes two drownings as the result of the flood in Calgary so far, both city workmen.

## TRANSPORT LANE OF WIRE NETTING ACROSS CHANNEL

New York, Jan. 21.—Ever since the German submarine activity began in the war zone around the British Isles, wonder has been expressed that the great stream of transports carrying British troops and supplies to France had apparently found in unbroken by the undersea craft. Only once since the war began has the Berlin official bulletin reported the sinking of a transport by a submarine, but London promptly denied that any such thing had happened, and the evidence at the time went to show that the submarine captain made a mistake in claiming such a success. The German failure to interfere with this vital traffic to the foe, was explained by travellers who reached here Friday from London and Berlin, and who had opportunity in both capitals to speak with men in high official circles.

Contrary to the general notion that a protective tale of torpedo boat destroyers and other warships is maintained by the allies across the English channel, it is learned that the channel has been guarded from Folkestone to Cape Grizet by a wire cable netting with meshes 68 inches square. The cable is clamped together in sections, and is submerged to a depth of about 150 feet and kept in place by anchor buoys. This submarine "dead line" the German U boats cannot pass. A narrow passage left open, according to the British admiralty announcement, for merchant shipping by way of the Downs and Deal, is carefully guarded by torpedo boats and torpedo boat destroyers. That the German submarines have been unable to get at the allies' troop ships and supply ships despite the submerged netting is explained by the fact that their three thousand miles cruising radius, which permits them to pass the North Sea and around the British Isles

and return to their bases, falls short of the protected area is reached.

The German government has never stated how many submarines it has lost. The British admiralty also has maintained silence, mentioning only such cases as resulted in the capture of officers or crew of the German "U" boats, whose presence in England would need explanation.

Travelers from Berlin, however, who had access to officials in authority there, said that it was admitted by high authorities in the German capital that 14 German submarines had been lost up to three weeks ago. The conjecture is that many of these have come to grief in the meshes of the British cable netting. Travelling at a speed of six to eight knots under way, the ships would thrust their way instinctively into the tangle of steel before they could be brought to a stop and freed.

## ITEMS OF LOCAL INTEREST

Rain spoiled the Presbyterian picnic on the 19th.

W. S. Mooney, of Edmonton, was in town Wednesday.

The morigato crop is excellent and is ripe for the harvest.

Mrs. M. B. McDonald is visiting friends in Calgary for ten days.

High water put the town's hydro-electric power plant on the blink and out of commission this week. The town was in darkness one night, as the auxiliary steam plant is undergoing alterations and for that reason was not immediately available.

The first of the summer dances at Gull Lake will be held at the pavilion Wednesday evening, June 30th, and will be held regularly thereafter on Wednesday and Saturday evenings. The Imperial orchestra will play during the summer. All parties from towns attending these dances will be assured of a good time. There are several guests at Lake View Hotel now, and reports are that a large number will be down from the cities very soon.

## CELEBRATE JULY 12TH.

Posters are out announcing the Grand Orange Celebration to be held in Lacombe on July 12. All the lodges in Central Alberta will be there to fittingly celebrate the Battle of the Boyne, and the local lodge is making arrangements to give the visitors a hearty welcome. The program of sports will comprise football, baseball, basketball, and other athletic sports, and good prizes are being offered. Arrangements for the running of trains are also under way, and it is likely that several specials will be run. Refreshments will be provided ample for the expected crowd, at reasonable rates. A brass band has been engaged in addition to the pipe and drum bands with the various lodges. Several prominent speakers will be present, and if the weather is favorable this will be the largest turnout of Orangemen in Lacombe since 1904. Watch for small posters for further particulars as to trains, etc.

## HOSPITAL DONATIONS.

Mr. W. E. Ross, Clive, \$1.00; Mr. P. Duncanson, 1 pair towels; Mrs. M. B. McDonald, 1 cream pitcher and curtains for cupboard; Miss M. Talbot, 1 pair towels; Miss E. M. Reid, 1 pair towels; Miss Daly, 1 pair towels; Miss Strachan, 1 pair towels.

Heavy rains in the mountains have put the Saskatchewan river on a rampage. At Edmonton the flats are submerged and many poor people's shacks have been washed away. It is estimated that about eight hundred families are homeless as a result of the flood.

## Hire Your Harvest Help Now

The Department of Agriculture begs to advise the farmers of the Province that in view of the large increase in the acreage needed to grain and the promising crop conditions, there is likely to be a very great demand this season for harvest help, and as there are a large number of unemployed workmen in our cities at the present time, it would be well to engage such help as may be needed at the earliest possible moment.

Hitherto it has been the policy of the railway companies to induce westward immigration for harvest help, but this year it may be assumed that no such movement will be possible, as conditions in the eastern provinces are very similar to those in the west, with very little or no immigration from Europe.

At the present time there are a certain number of unemployed in Alberta. There are now however, over 100,000 men under arms, and recruiting is progressing steadily. Before harvest, therefore, it is safe to conclude that upward of 50,000 men will have been withdrawn. It is also expected that railway and municipal work will rapidly employ many of the present unemployed, so there is likely to be a scarcity of help for harvest work if arrangements are not made at once to secure the necessary assistance.

## WARNEFORD LOSES HIS LIFE WHEN HIS AEROPLANE FALLS.

Paris, June 19.—Lieut. A. J. Warneford, who gained fame recently by shooting down a Zeppelin over Belgium, was killed Thursday by the fall of an aeroplane at Buc, France. Lieut. Warneford was piloting the machine which had as a passenger Henry Beauchamp, the American writer, who also was killed.

Lieut. Warneford and Beauchamp fell from a height of 500 feet. The lieutenant had been spending a few days in Paris, where he came after his Zeppelin exploit to receive his decoration of honor. According to a report received in Paris, the accident happened from an explosion in mid-air which caused Lieut. Warneford to lose control, the machine crashing to earth.

Beauchamp's body was taken to the English hospital in Trajan Palace, Versailles. He had been in Europe about four months, acting as correspondent of magazines and a New York newspaper. He had received permission from the military authorities to make a flight in order to get material for a story. His wife, who also is a writer, accompanied him during the early part of his trip abroad. Mrs. Beauchamp sailed for America some days ago.

## GERMANY REAL FOE OF ITALY.

Rome, June 25.—"Italy's real enemy is not Austria, but Germany," declared Giuseppe Garibaldi today. "If Germany wins she will next attempt to conquer the United States and Italy and make herself the culture of the world. I have joined the Italian forces because now is Italy's supreme opportunity to save herself from German domination."

## ANOTHER ARMORY FIRED

Meaford, Ont., June 25.—An attempt to set fire to Meaford armory was discovered here by the caretaker, F. J. Roper. A can filled with kerosene saturated with cotton oil and a fuse with the cord burned off, was found in the cellar window, along with some kindling wood. Apparently the fire failed to get a proper start, as only the end of the fuse was burned.









# LAND SCANDALS

The Ferguson report, which was sprung in the dying days of the session, as a sort of necessary postscript to the activities of the Opposition, has not panned out according to expectations.

It was intended to do double work—to offset the war supply scandals, which had already got into the newspapers, and also to offset certain Government land scandals which might be expected to get front page notoriety later on. The great virtue of the Ferguson report was supposed to be that it gave the Government the last word.

This last word is not as effective as last words ought to be because, so far the jury persists in looking upon it as a rather tiresome and expensive joke in which the judge somehow or other has gone wrong. What makes it such a sneaky document is the nature of the charges to which it is not far from a reply. Satan rebuking sin is not a circumstance to this in quoque performance of the land grafters. To turn away wrath in answer should be soft but not soft enough to poke holes in it.

The Ferguson report went back fifteen years in a futile attempt to "get" Frank Oliver, and the main thing it discovered was that the losses of certain lands, belonging to the former Minister of the Interior, was behind in his mining royalties to the Government, a small matter of detail for which Dr. Roche was willing to make the usual allowances until it became necessary "to have something on Frank." Whereupon the Ferguson report got busy and such eloquence toward a Liberal ex-Cabinet Minister was found to be a grave scandal although nobody had thought it worth bothering about up to that moment.

Like Tarzan of Tarzoon, who set out to shoot lions and brought back a harmless inoffensive camel, the Ferguson report was something of a fizzle. It dug down fifteen years and didn't get enough gold filling to stop a tooth. It tannelled among the long dead and buried and met with the usual result—no morsus nisi bonum—of the dead nothing but bones. Its course of action was about as reasonable as exhuming the body of Chephron, the builder of the Great Pyramid in order to get him in wrong with the Trades and Labor Congress because he paid his workmen in coupons. The best its friends could ever say of the Ferguson report was that it threw stones at the hearer.

If instead of stopping short at October, 1911, the Ferguson report had delved into the years 1912 and 1913 it would have come on four live land scandals almost on the surface. Bigger scandals lower down or higher up there may be, but these four which were unearthed by the Liberals without hard scratching, will serve as an example. The facts which are indisputable are a matter of official record. The transactions, which are not confined to any one department, aggregate half a million dollars repaid by party friends at the public expense.

The Prince Albert Homestead case is perhaps the most notorious. It concerns seventy-three acres of land within the city limits of Prince Albert, Saskatchewan, which the Laurier Government had reserved from homesteading.

On April 16, 1912, the Honorable Robert Rogers, being then Minister of the Interior, and no public notice having been given that the land was open for homesteading, Arthur Donaldson, son of the Conservative Whip in the Saskatchewan Legislature, received a patent for this land for homestead entry on payment of ten dollars. The land was forthwith sub-divided and offered for sale at prices aggregating \$574,000. Prospective

profit 3,740,000 per cent. Net result for young Mr. Donaldson \$278,000, unless the money got spread out on the way like the cheques for Dick McBride's submarines.

The Dornal Military Maneuvers, by which Major General "Sam" Hughes, acting under order-in-council dated May 29, 1912, paid \$150,000 for a military camp site in Montreal, assumed the following phases. June 8, 1912, Major Rodden purchased the McIntyre farm and the Bolair race track for \$84,996. June 17, he sold it to the Department of Militia, and one week later he got his cheque for \$150,000. Net profit in two weeks \$65,004. Major Rodden, it will be observed, beat the Government to it by just nine days. The Government was nine days behind at \$16,800 a day, which represents Major Rodden's reward for being a good groomer.

In July, 1912, a man named Buteau, paid \$6,600 for a piece of land at Levis, Que. On June 26, 1913, he sold to Dussault for \$12,200—a profit of \$5,600 in twelve months. On July 26, 1913, Dussault sold to Dohen for \$25,400—a profit of \$13,180 in thirty days. On July 30th, 1913, Dohen sold to the Department of Agriculture, as a site for a quarantine station, for \$32,700—a profit of \$7,300 in four days. All these forethought men were Conservatives. They knew not only how land was going to soar in Quebec but where and they seem to have had more than a vague idea that the Hon. Martin Burrell was going to come in at the top of the market.

The Ginn had grab by which Peter Ferguson, Mayor of Gimli, a Conservative worker, acquired the town park and the adjacent foreshore on Lake Winnipeg for \$752 and subsequently valued it at \$15,000 is another transaction which the Ferguson report neglects to mention. Mr. Ferguson's return on his money is nearly 2000 per cent. which goes to show that nothing is too good for a hard worker, if he works the right persons.

The Ferguson report, not to make it too noticeable that Frank Oliver was the man sought, brought into it another name, that of Robert Cruise, M. P. for Dauphin, Manitoba, whose constituency is greatly coveted by the party in power. As Mr. Cruise has declined to sell out he is to be crowded out if the Ferguson report can do it. Robert Cruise's experience is as follows. He happened to be farming in Manitoba many years ago at a time when pioneers had a chance at a homestead by feebly off eighty acres and putting twenty head of cattle on the land. As Robert Cruise had only thirteen head of cattle he went out and bought seven more which he subsequently sold after the homestead was acquired. The burden of Farmer Cruise's offence is that he ran the homestead with thirteen head of cattle instead of twenty. Mr. Ferguson, being a lawyer, has an idea that cattle should not be sold when the market is good, but that they should be treasured to extreme old age, and finally when they are tough and stringy, they should be fyled as evidence in rebuttal.

The Ferguson report simply cannot swallow those seven cattle. The Government can swallow four hundred foundered horses sold by their own agents at Quebec, at one-third of the price paid for them and also about a hundred more which found their way to the knacker's yard and the glue factory but seven head of cattle sold by a Liberal M.P. who didn't want to keep them through the winter—well that's a horse of another color.

## WHY NO ONE LOVES GERMAN.

Mr. Chalmers Roberts, the editor of The World's Work, has been giving a plain talk to the enemy. He says Germany appears to be astonished to find that the whole world is against

it, and its newspapers have been asking why everybody hates the German and Germany's own explanation is that the first and greatest cause is greed of German possessions and jealousy of German greatness. Mr. Roberts remarks that this is far too flattering, too self-consoling to the Germans to be true. He gives what everybody will recognize to be the true reason, namely, that Germans make no effort to be loved.

All the creed of Germany's later years has been founded on a determined ignorance of the brotherhood of mankind. They have tried to win moral support with the bayonet and cannon, never even dreaming, apparently, that those who set out to rule by force cannot expect to win by love. The real secret of Germany's failure as a colonial power is the despotic rule which it has tried to establish and maintain. As Mr. Roberts says, "there is no reason why a band of pioneers should express the wish to come under your domination. You have taken so little trouble to present your ideals of government in an attractive light; in short, from the top to the bottom of the whole, mighty system which you have erected, there is nothing winning about it."

By their conduct in the present war Germans are showing in greater degree the same ignorance of the brotherhood of mankind. Their violation of solemn treaties will make them suspected and distrusted forever by the rest of mankind. The foul and "frightfulness" will cause other nations ever to regard them as moral lepers. The end of the war will find the very name of German synonymous with treachery and crime. Nothing short of a miracle of reformation will be needed in Germany before any of the nations of the earth will love the Germans.

## VANDERBILT'S BODY WAS CARRIED 250 MILES BY CURRENTS OF ATLANTIC.

London, June 11.—A report has been received here from Montreal that the body of Alfred G. Vanderbilt, who lost his life on May 7 when the Lusitania went down, has been found.

The body was found by an old woman who was collecting wood on the Clare coast near Doolin, north of the cliffs at Moher.

A watch in the clothing is said to bear the initials of Mr. Vanderbilt, and papers in the pocket would appear to identify him. The body was washed ashore Wednesday night. This information came to London in a dispatch to the Exchange Telegraph Company.

Of the 1,100 persons who lost their lives in the sinking of the liner Lusitania, the bodies of a large proportion never were recovered. Among these was that of Mr. Vanderbilt. Members of the Vanderbilt family conducted a persistent search along the coast for many days, chartering tugs to patrol the waters adjacent to the Old Head of Kinsale. Rewards were also offered. Doolin, in County Clare, is on the south side of Galway Bay on the west coast. It is by sea something like 250 miles from the point where the Lusitania went down. If the body found there is that of Mr. Vanderbilt, it had been carried by the currents around the south-western end of Ireland.

## KING'S ILLNESS IS BLAMED UPON HIS GERMAN WIFE

London, June 13.—King Constantine of Greece, who has been seriously ill for some time, continues to improve slowly, according to the Athens correspondent of Reuters' Telegraph Company. The correspondent states that Professor Krauss and Baron Elsberg, the Vienna physicians, will leave Athens next Monday.

Paris, June 13.—The punctured pleurisy region in the lores of the lungs from which King Constantine of Greece is now recovering is due, according to a statement made today by the diplomatic representative of a neutral power, as men who has the best possible means of knowing the truth, to a tragic episode that occurred in April during a heated discussion between the King and his

consort, Queen Sophia, who is a sister of the German Emperor. Notwithstanding her conversion to the orthodox Greek church upon her marriage, Queen Sophia remains passionately devoted to the policies of her imperial brother and to the cause of Germany. A very heated conversation, it is stated, took place in the King's library one evening which developed into a violent quarrel, during which the Queen, whose occasional outbursts of impetuous temper are well known to all about her, seized a sharp-pointed metallic paper knife and plunged the paper cutter into her husband's side.

The blade pierced the pleura and grazed the lower lobe of the King's lung. The Queen instantly expressed the deepest sympathy at the consequence of her impetuosity, but the King, naturally viewing the episode on its serious side, earnestly desired that the Queen return to her own family. The truth was, hushed up, and the King, as he would have done in any case, gallantly attributed to influenza the pleurisy that set in owing to the wound.

The dramatic explanation of King Constantine's malady is declared by the reporter of the episode to be absolutely accurate.

## SENTENCED FOR LIFE.

Macleod, Alta., June 21.—D. F. Coxon, who was charged with the murder of John Zoeteman, a well known ranchman of this district, was on Friday acquitted on the capital charge, but was found guilty of manslaughter and sentenced to imprisonment for life.

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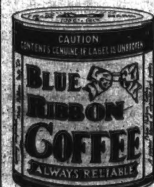
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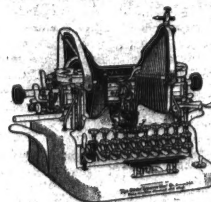
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F. H. SCHOOLEY, Agent, Lacombe



## WESTERN LIVE STOCK PRO- DUCKERS IN HANDS OF GI- GANTIC COMBINE

Regina, Sask., June 19.—The government of Saskatchewan will shortly approach the governments of Manitoba, Alberta and the Dominion government with a view to forming commissions to look into the matter of live stock markets, according to the statement of Premier Scott in the legislature Wednesday night, following a resolution introduced by Hon. W. C. Sutherland. The resolution, which was unanimously passed, called upon the government to take such action.

The premier stated that this had been under consideration by the government for some time but the war had interfered. He thought, however, that the time was ripe when the matter should be thoroughly investigated. The live stock producers of this country were practically entirely in the hands of one of the most gigantic combines in the world. The commission appointed would have to have very full powers.

In introducing the resolution, Mr. Sutherland went very fully into the question of the marketing of the live stock produce. He quoted figures to show that not only are the producers paid less for their stock in the west than in the east and in the United States, but that the price to the consumer of the west was considerably in excess of that obtained elsewhere. He showed the workings of the combine to crush the efforts of the farmers to sell up their own abattoirs, and also how they boycotted the produce of the live stock man if he attempted to make his own shipment east and sell without their agency.

He referred to the excellent results that had attended the efforts of the Saskatchewan government to assist the grain growers in marketing his produce. He pointed out that it was generally conceded that the Saskatchewan Co-operative Elevator Company had succeeded in raising the price of wheat at least five cents to the farmer. Many claims were made that the gain would be more than that. But even on this, with the greatly increasing acreage sown for wheat, he showed that the gain to the farmers of Saskatchewan for this year, estimating that the crop would average twenty bushels to the acre, would be six million dollars. He argued that the condition of the live stock men today was similar to that of the grain grower a few years ago before the advent of the Co-operative Elevator Company, and that a similar movement was necessary in order that the live stock producer might get the profits that were fairly coming to him. He read some figures to the house showing the great increase in the industry in Saskatchewan and Alberta. He declared that the business would increase even more rapidly in the future if it could be made fairly profitable. Other members on both sides of the house spoke in favor of the resolution.

## WIDE POWERS INVESTED IN LIQUOR BOARD

London, June 13.—The Gazette has issued the text-in-council defining the powers of the central control of the "liquor traffic board," to consist of a chairman and such other persons as the minister of munitions may appoint to control the sale and the supply of intoxicating liquors within prescribed areas.

The board is given wide powers to regulate the hours of sale and even to prohibit entirely the sale of liquor and otherwise to accomplish its ends.

The same issue of the Gazette contains an order modifying the factory workshop act. This exempts workshops or factories from restrictions if it is necessary to secure the carrying on of work required in the public interest.

The liquor board also is empowered to prevent the practice of treating where it sees fit. Persons guilty of violating orders to this effect may be prosecuted under the defense of the realm act, and will be liable to imprisonment for six months or a fine of \$500.

The board is empowered to take over saloons in areas wherein munitions of war are manufactured, or without licenses to dispense liquor under its supervision in factories engaged in government work. Under this plan in-

toxicating beverages in moderate amounts would be assured to the workers.

## TOBACCO SAVED MANY LIVES

London, June 19.—Three letters received yesterday morning give the latest Canadian impressions from the front. An officer of the Canadian divisional signaling corps says: "Don't believe any stories about the Germans being whipped Thursday. That is still a long way off. The war is going to be a long, drawn out affair."

"A corporal of the Canadian artillery mentions an ingenious Canadian anti-gas device. He says tobacco saved many a Canadian boy's life during the recent gas attacks. We began to feel pretty choky at the guns and wondered if tobacco would help us. We put a big chew into our mouths, which made us spit the gas up. Now when we notice gas in the air we put tobacco in our mouths and find it helps us a lot."

A transport officer corroborates other Canadian experiences of the ineffectiveness of the German gas, and says: "Their artillery works on a different principle to ours. They fire, hoping to hit something, while we take careful aim, taking care to hit our object. It is wonderful to see how accurate our aim is. The object is located by aeroplanes."

"The Germans seem well supplied with spies. When we find

the Germans shelling everything except one particular spot, at that spot we are pretty sure to catch spies. Our transport work has to be done at night, and the worst spots are the railway crossings, as the Germans habitually train guns there, and we have to gallop over them. We must be expert drivers, too. When you think of carts four abreast, sometimes occupying a single road or crossing a ploughed field. I find as long as I do not think of home I do not mind the danger. I used to sing or hum loudly all the way, so went through it in a matter of fact sort of way."

## STANDING GRAIN COMPETITION

The Standing Grain Competition, under the auspices of the Central Alberta Exhibition Association, will be held this year as usual. Prizes are as follows:

Wheat—1st, \$12.00; 2nd, \$8.00; 3rd, \$5.00.

Oats—1st, \$12.00; 2nd, \$8.00; 3rd, \$5.00.

Barley—1st, \$12.00; 2nd, \$8.00; 3rd, \$5.00.

Conditions: Fields must contain at least ten acres, and competitors must be members of the Exhibition Association. Entry fee for competition, \$1.50. There must be six entries in each class. Further particulars may be obtained from H. J. Angell Evans, President, or N. E. Carruthers, Secretary.

## OPINIONS OF OPPONENTS OF THE LIQUOR ACT

### COMPENSATION OR CON- SCRIPTION

(By E. Carson)

The Right Hon. Lloyd George in his second speech before the British House of Commons in presenting his modified bill dealing with the consumption of alcoholic liquor in Great Britain during the European war concluded in the following terms:

"Fair and adequate compensation is to be awarded for all existing interests that are damaged or taken over. The method of compensation will be the same as that already existing under the Defence and Realm Act."

Mr. Lloyd George went further, he promised that an adequate, and experienced commission, should be appointed to deal with all claims that might arise as the result of government expropriation. Throughout the agitation in Great Britain there has been no suggestion of the confiscation of private property.

In 1914 an amendment to the Defence and Rights Act was passed in the British Parliament dealing with the reduction of licenses, but such a reduction was not considered for a moment until the government of the day had guaranteed that adequate compensation would be paid to licensees whose licenses were withdrawn. This guarantee was given and the licensing act of 1914 became law. Compensation is awarded in Great Britain where licensees are granted just as they are in the Province of Alberta, for a period of one year. Compensation to licensees and their creditors is the principle of justice observed in Great Britain as the cardinal virtue of the transaction.

Speaking on this question in the British Parliament, the late Mr. Gladstone said:

"What I am prepared to say is neither more or less than this, that the Licensed Victuallers have the same right to fair consideration that is enjoyed by persons following every other trade or calling which is interfered with by Act of Parliament, and to whom compensation is awarded owing to state interference. We must not allow any political feeling or prejudice to interfere with the rectitude of our judgment or to prevent us from giving the same measure of justice to Licensed Victuallers that we should give to any other class of the community." (Extract from speech delivered March 5th, 1880.)

Does the prohibition act prepared by legal luminaries for the Alberta Temperance and Moral Reform Association provide for

compensation in case of withdrawal of the licenses in this province? It does not; not in a single clause. The subject is completely ignored. It is framed in direct contradiction to the most vital principles of British justice.

Temperance enthusiasts may argue that the closing of a bar does not amount to expropriation. Yet we consider that phase of the question. Before a hotelman can obtain a license in Alberta there are certain rigid regulations he must comply with or he will build his house in vain. He must have forty-five bedrooms, dining room, sitting room, baths, lavatories, for the general public, adequate fire protection, and the house must be furnished with modern furniture and appointment. The number of bedrooms is imperative and the cost of construction is compulsory by provincial government enactment. The money thus spent on the building of a hotel to meet the requirements of a license is invested on the strength of the laws of Alberta as they are printed on the statutes of the Province. The Province has legalized the trade of hotel keeping. In legalizing the business it has therefore, by this very act, offered to hotelmen that sense of security for their investment which is accorded to every private individual who pays his taxes to the British Crown. In granting a license for a year neither the government or the electors of the Province presumed for one moment that a hotelman could recoup himself for his outlay in twelve short months. Behind this arrangement there has always been the tacit understanding if a hotel is conducted in every way that complies with the liquor ordinances it will be renewed annually for an indefinite period.

The following from the Encyclopedia Britannica Eleventh Edition page 765 is to the point: "An expectation of renewal in the absence of misconduct has grown up by usage and been confirmed by the law which recognizes the distinction between granting a new license and renewing an old one, by the treasury which levies death duties on the assumption that a license is an enduring property by local authorities which assess upon the same assumption, and by the High Courts of justice whose decisions have repeatedly turned upon this point."

A license is therefore as much a piece of property as a table, a chair, or an insurance policy. It answers precisely the same purpose as an insurance policy inasmuch as it is a form of provision for his death. To confiscate or ex-

propriate a man's license without compensation is as much a theft as to steal his silver spoons.

That the writer of this article is not the only person who feels deeply on the subject of confiscation of private property in the name of morality, may be cited the Dean of Manchester (Eng.) who at a recent meeting of the Power House of Co-operation at York said: "There is a certain tendency amongst temperance enthusiasts to take advantage of the present feeling in the world to inflict, he would not say injustice, but hardships on the liquor business." At the same meeting the Dean of Canterbury came out quite as frankly, and refused to support prohibition in any form even if the church of which he is a distinguished member supported the

present agitation. The opinion of the Dean of Manchester was expressed in a country where the Defence and Rights Act is in force. What would be his opinion, we wonder, if he was told that the liquor interests of Alberta were threatened with expropriation without the slightest suggestion being made of compensation.

In Russia the edict of the Czar stopped the sale of vodka, but it must be remembered the manufacture and sale of that spirit was a government monopoly involving no private interests.

When France put an embargo on the sale of absinthe the government bought up the supplies of that liquor in the hands of private dealers, thus compensating them for their stocks in hand.

When Great Britain, Russia or

France take a man's property away from him they give compensation, and the Province of Alberta should have the honesty to follow such a precedent.

## G. A. WINDLE WILL SPEAK IN LACOMBE

C. A. Windle, editor of Brawn's Iconoclast, will speak on the Liquor Act in Lacombe, in the Comet Theatre, on the evening of the 7th of July. He is touring the province in the interest of the opponents of the Liquor Act. Mr. Windle has repeatedly challenged Billy Sunday, the great Evangelist to debate on the Liquor question and Mr. Sunday has always been afraid to meet Mr. Windle.

# If the Liquor Act Carries

Alberta will enter into partnership with  
the Liquor Traffic

And will lose money for every  
tax payer in the province.

The Liquor Act removes a market for  
2,000,000 bushels of Alberta's best  
Barley.

Government corruption will be encour-  
aged by the vendor system.

The Liquor Act will put 4,980 people  
out of work, affecting 12,000 men,  
women and children.

The Liquor Act will reduce the wage  
total in Alberta by three million  
dollars.

The Liquor Act makes not the slightest  
effort to relieve the conditions it will  
bring.

The Liquor Act ruins legalized busi-  
nesses and would give no compen-  
sation.

The Liquor Act is chaotic and unfair.  
The Liquor License Ordinance is prac-  
tical legislation.

**Read the Liquor Act  
and  
Vote "No" on July 21**











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